Following this are chapters dealing respectively with cow's milk, modification of cow's milk, special preparations, artificial feeding of the normal infant, digestive and nutritional disturbances in the bottle-fed, idiosyncrasy to cow's milk and the diarrheal diseases. In the feeding of the normal infant four periods are considered: From birth to three weeks; from three weeks to nine months; from nine months to one year; the second year. Foods other than milk are advised at nine months, but not before, and these foods are cereals, beef juice, broths, rice and zwieback. Dr. Hill does not believe that vegetables are necessary in the first year of life. While it is stated that many babies may be fed successfully with whole-milk mixtures from birth, arguments are put forward against their use, and mixtures with a higher fat percentage and a lower protein percentage than would obtain in whole-milk dilutions are recommended until the ninth month of life. The indigestions are simply classified as those due to fat, carbohydrate and protein, and the diarrheas into mechanical, fermentative and infectious. Several chapters consider special subjects, such as constipation, prematurity, rickets, pyloric stenosis, and so on. A. G. M.

AIDS TO ORGANOTHERAPY. By IVO GEIKIE COBB, M.D., M.R.C.S., Neurologist, Minister of Pensions. Pp. 183. New York. William Wood & Company, 1922.

THIS small volume of Cobb's is largely an abridgment of his larger volume which is reviewed in the present number of the JOURNAL. It is prepared as a student's aid. J. H. M., JR.

THE WRITING OF MEDICAL PAPERS. By MAUD H. MELLISH, Editor of the Mayo Clinic Publications. Pp. 157. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1922.

A very large number of physicians some time or another in their career attempt to write papers on medical subjects. Many of them do not know how properly to prepare the manuscript for the publishers, and it is for them that this small book is written, as it deals chiefly with how to prepare manuscripts. It also gives some very useful hints on the subject-matter of the hypothetical paper. To one who comes in contact with numerous manuscripts and knows the difficulties under which editors labor this book cannot be too highly recommended. It would be a wonderful assistance to editors if it were in the hands of every medical man who attempts to write. J. H. M., JR.

ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD. By J. RYLAND WHITAKER, B.A., M.B. (Lond.), Lecturer on Anatomy, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh. Fifth edition. Pp. 262; 103 figures. Chicago: Chicago Medical Book Co., 1921.

THIS is a book which has been found useful by many medical students in attaining their first knowledge of the structure of the central nervous system. The subject is treated mainly from the standpoint of gross anatomy. The method used is to present everything in the form of diagrams and to use colors liberally in differentiating the various structures. While this may not give a picture true to nature, it certainly makes a very definite impression on the reader, even the dullest. The illustrations of gross structures are clear and well-executed; and excel those of the cross-sections of the brainstem, which are shown in an extremely diagrammatic manner. There are short directions for dissection, but no methods are given for making microscopic sections. W. H. F. A.

PROTEINS AND THE THEORY OF COLLOIDAL BEHAVIOR. By JACQUES LOEB. The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. First edition. Pp. 292; 4 illustrations, 76 curves. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1922.

THOSE who have followed Jacques Loeb's interesting investigations in colloidal chemistry will welcome his book which presents a systematic review of his work. The book is distinctly argumentative in nature. The author aims to prove two things: First, that protein chemistry is not essentially different from that of crystalloids, and that the laws of stoichiometry are as applicable to the one as to the other; secondly, that Donnan's theory of membrane equilibrium (which states that the unequal concentration of crystalloid ions on opposite sides of a membrane resulting from the unequal distribution of diffusible ions when one non-diffusible ion is present gives rise to potential differences and osmotic forces) offers the best explanation both quantitatively and mathematically for the physical phenomena of colloidal solutions. In clearing his way to these newer theories, the author takes pains to point out the erroneous deductions, such as Freundlich's adsorption formula, Pauli's hydration theory, and the Hofmeister ion series, that were drawn from experimental results in which the fundamental factor (the hydrogen-ion concentration) had not been given proper consideration. The author presents his subject in an aggressive, interesting manner, using numerous simple experiments to illustrate or prove his point. At times one feels, however, that the discussion is unnecessarily protracted, and that certain portions could be considerably condensed without sacrificing clearness. A. J. Q.